



## THE MISSISSKOU STANDARD

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## POETRY.

The following beautiful lines appeared originally in the last number of the Knickerbocker, & were composed by a gentleman named Russell, of Rochester.

## Wind of the Winter's Night.

'Wind of the winter's night! whence comest thou?  
And whither, oh, whither art thou wandering now?  
Sad, sad is thy voice on the desolate moor,  
And mournful, oh, mournful, thy howl at my door.

'Say, where hast thou been on thy cloud-lifted car?  
Say, what hast thou seen in thy roaming afar?  
What sorrow impels thee, thou boisterous blast,  
Thou to mourn and complain as thou journeyest past?

'I have been where the snow on the chill mountain peak  
Would have frozen the blood in the ruddiest cheek;  
And for many a dismal and desolate day,  
No beam of the sunshine has brightened my way.

'I have come from the deep where the storm in its wrath  
Spread havoc and death in its pitiless path—  
Where the billows arose, as the lightning flew by,  
And twisted their arms in the dun-coloured sky.

'And I saw a frail vessel all torn by the wave,  
Drawn down, with her crew, to a fathomless grave;  
And I heard the loud creak of her keel, as I passed,  
And the flap of her sail, and the crash of her mast.

'But it smote on my ear like the tocsin of death,  
As she struggled and strove with the waters for breath;  
'Tis her requiem, I tune, as I howl thro' the sky,  
And repent of the fury that caused her to die.'

## TRIAL OF ACKLEY FOR THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE.

After the examination of witnesses and the usual proceedings in similar cases, Judge Edwards rose and addressed the prisoner, in substance as follows:

Samuel Ackley: After a patient and careful investigation of your case, you have been convicted by a jury of your country, of the awful crime of murder, and in this verdict the jury have the unanimous concurrence of the court. This crime, so revolting in any case, is rendered so to an unprecedented degree in yours, by the extraordinary manner in which it was perpetrated, and the person who fell a victim to your violence;—the wife of your bosom, the mother of your children. You, up to whom of all other created beings, she and they had a right to look as their protector and friend, have imbedded your hands in her blood and deprived her of life; and at the same time deprived your children of the protection and fostering care of a mother. For this offence, the public safety, justice, and the law, require the imposition of the highest punishment known to the law.

Upon the commission of so revolting a crime, the question naturally arises, what could have been the inciting cause of its perpetration, of the desperate depravity which its commission called into action? The testimony elicited on the trial furnishes an answer; the evidence fully establishes the fact, that it was caused by *Intemperance*. It is this vice that has done so much mischief in this community; it is this vice which has tenanted our state's prisons and almshouses, and brought so much misery and affliction upon wives and mothers; and it is this vice which has brought so many, and you amongst the number, to the foot of the gallows.

I would therefore admonish all votaries of intemperance, and all vendors of intoxicating liquors, to pause in their course, and reflect upon the results to which their course is tending. Every succeeding year furnishes its victims to this destroying vice; and so long as it is indulged in, so long will it continue to do so. I would also admonish vendors, when they count their gains, to reflect upon the misery to society by which those gains are produced.

It is a remarkable fact, that you are the sixth prisoner that has been brought before me within a very few years, charged with the murder of his wife, every one of whom was a depraved drunkard. I would also remark that it may safely be said that all who are brought to the gallows, and at least three fourths of those whose career of

vice finds a resting place in the state prison, are either drunkards, or the ruin they have brought upon themselves, has been the result of intemperance. It may also be remarked as true to a deplorable extent, that men who abandon themselves to intoxication, are by degrees so hardened by it against the better feelings and principles of human nature as in time to advance in crime from abuse of their wives and children, to neglect and desertion of their families; and in very many instances, to venting upon their vindictive passions, and finally terminate their career in murder.

Situated as you are, with this world and all its allurements vanishing rapidly from your view, and the prospects of another, with all its untold realities, about to open upon you, it is hardly necessary to say to you, how important it is that you industriously devote the brief space of your existence left to you, to make your peace with your Maker.

There still remains for my performance, another, by far the most painful portion of my duty; namely, pronouncing the judgment of the court. It is, that you, Samuel Ackley, be taken hence to the prison from whence you last came, and that you be taken thence, to the place of execution, on Saturday the 14th of January next, and there be hanged by the neck till you are dead. And may Almighty God have mercy on your soul.

During this brief but highly affecting address of Judge Edwards, and even during the delivery of the sentence, the countenance of the prisoner did not betray the least emotion, nor vary a line from the uniformly blank, unmeaning and unconcerned expression which it has borne from the first moment of his arrest.

On receiving the prisoner's death warrant from the court, the Sheriff re-conducted the culprit to prison; and the District Attorney stated he had no further business to bring before the court.

## LOWER CANADA POLITICS.

LORD ABERDEEN'S DESPATCH TO EARL AMHERST.

Dated 2d April, 1836.

(Concluded.)

In obedience to these directions, the Bill was introduced into the House of Assembly, but did not pass into a law. That it would have effectually removed the grievance pointed out by the Canada committee has not been disputed, nor can the Ministers of the Crown be held in any sense responsible for the continuance of an evil for which they had matured so complete a remedy. The only explanation which has ever been given of the failure of the proposal is, that the Solicitor General, Mr. Ogden, had used some expressions, whence it was inferred that his Majesty's Government would reject the Bill if altered in a single word. It is scarcely credible that this should be an accurate surmise of the real cause of the loss of the Clergy Lands Appropriation Bill. It is not to be believed, that the Assembly of Lower Canada would have rejected an unobjectionable proposal for the redress of a grievance of which complaint had been long and loudly made, for no other reason than that a public officer, not of the highest rank or consideration, had used some casual expression in which the ultimate views of his Majesty's advisers were inaccurately explained. To the Governor, application could have immediately been made for more authentic information; and in fact the tenor of the despatch which had been received by Lord Aylmer was perfectly well known through the province to every person who felt any interest on the subject. The measure has never since been revived; and it must be therefore assumed, that the Assembly are less anxious than Lord Ripon supposed for the removal of this obstruction to agriculture and internal improvement. Be that as it may, the British Government are completely absolved from the responsibility thrown upon them by this part of the Report of the Canada committee.

Sixthly. That body proceeding to other subjects connected with the wild lands of the province, expressed their opinion that 'it might be well for the Government to consider whether the Crown Reserves could not be permanently alienated, subject to some fixed moderate reserved payment, either in money or in grain, as might be demanded, to arise out of the first ten or fifteen years of occupation.' They add, 'they are not prepared to do more than offer this suggestion, which appears to them to be worthy of more consideration than it is in their power to give to it: but that in this, or in some such mode, they are fully persuaded the lands thus reserved

ought, without delay, to be permanently disposed of.

In pursuance of this advice, Lord Ripon directed the sale of the Crown reserves throughout the province, as opportunity might offer, precisely in the same manner as any other part of the Royal demense. The system has undergone an entire change, and the Crown Reserves considered as distinct allotments, left in the wild state to draw a progressive increasing value from the improvement of the vicinity, have no longer any existence.

Seventhly. Another abuse connected with the wild lands of Lower Canada was noticed by the committee in the following language: 'One of the obstacles which is said greatly to impede the improvements of the country, is the practice of making grants of land in large masses to individuals who had held official situations in the colony, and who had evaded the conditions in the grant, by which they were bound to provide for its cultivation, and now wholly neglect it. Although powers have been lately acquired by the government to treat these lands, and although we think that, under certain modifications, this power may be advantageously used, we are nevertheless of an opinion that a system should be adopted similar to that of Upper Canada by the levy of a small annual duty on lands remaining uncultivated and unoccupied, contrary to the conditions of the grant.'

The remedial measure of a tax on wild land, which is suggested in the preceding passage, could of course originate only with the representatives of the people, and the House of Assembly have not indicated any disposition to resort to that mode of taxation. To such a bill, if tendered by them, his Majesty's assent would have been cheerfully given; yet the King's Government did not omit to avail themselves of all those remedial powers with which the Crown is intrusted. It is little to say, (though it may be stated with the strictest truth,) that since the date of the Report the system reprobated by the committee, of granting land in large masses to individuals, has been entirely discontinued: it is more material to add that this change in practice is the result of a series of regulations established on Lord Ripon's advice in Lower Canada, and indeed throughout all the other British colonies. The system of gratuitous donations of land has been abandoned absolutely and universally, and during the last three years all such property has been disposed of by public auctions to the highest bidder, at such a minimum price as to ensure the public at large against the waste of this resource by nominal or fictitious sales. This is not the occasion for vindicating the soundness of that policy which, however, if necessary, it would not be hard to vindicate. It is sufficient for the immediate purpose of this minute to have shown that on this as on other topics the Ministers of the Crown did not confine themselves to a servile adherence to the mere letter of the Parliamentary recommendation, but embraced and gave the fullest effect to its genuine spirit.

Eighthly. The committee sought to relieve the Province, not only from the evils of improvident reservations and grants of wild lands, but from those incident to the tenures on which the cultivated districts are holden. The following passages on this subject appear in their report: 'They do not decline to offer as their opinion that it would be advantageous that the declaratory enactment of the Tenures Act respecting lands held in free and common socage should be retained. Your committee are further of opinion that means should be found of bringing into effective operation the clause in the Tenures Act which provides for the mutation of tenure; and they entertain no doubt of the inexpediency of retaining the Seigniorial rights of the Crown, in the hope of deriving a profit from them. The sacrifice on the part of the Crown would be trifling, and would bear no proportion to the benefit that would result to the colony from such a concession. The committee cannot too strongly express their opinion that the Canadians of French extraction should in no degree be disturbed in the peaceful enjoyment of their religion, laws and privileges, as secured to them by the British Acts of Parliament; and so far from requiring them to hold lands on the British Tenure, they think that when the lands in Seigniories are fully occupied by the descendants of the original settlers shall still retain their preference to the tenure of Fief et Seigneurie, they see no objection to other portions of unoccupied lands in the province being granted to them on that tenure, provided that such lands are apart from and not intermixed with the Townships.'

The British Government are again entitled to claim the credit of having to the utmost possible extent regulated their con-

duct by the language, and still more by the spirit of this advice.

No application has been made for the creation of a new Seigniorie, as indeed the period contemplated by the committee when the Seigniorial lands would be fully occupied still seems very remote. It is almost superfluous to add that no attempt has been made to superinduce upon those lands any of the rules of the law of England.

The Crown has also been prompt to bring into the most effective operation the clause of the Canada Tenures Act, which provides for the mutation of tenures; but no lord or censitaire having hitherto invoked the exercise of the powers of the Crown, they have, of necessity, continued dormant. Respecting the socage lands, some explanation seems necessary. The general principle adopted by the committee, in the passage already quoted, is, that the inhabitants, both of French and of British origin, should respectively be left in the enjoyment of the laws regulating the tenures of their lands derived from their different ancestors and endeavored to either party by habit, if not by national prejudices. It has already been shown that the French Canadians have enjoyed the benefits of this principle to the fullest possible extent; in the anxiety which has been felt to gratify their wishes, it may not be quite clear that equal justice has been rendered to the inhabitants of British descent. The maintenance of so much of the Canada Tenures Act as rendered the socage lands inheritable and transmissible according to English law, was most unequivocally recommended in the extracts already made from the report. The Provincial Legislature, however, in their session of 1829, made provision for the conveyance of such lands in a manner repugnant to the British Statute; of course his Majesty could not be advised to a law which directly contravened an Act of Parliament. Such, however, was the anxiety of the King's Ministers to avoid every needless cause of jealousy, that a bill (1 Will. IV. cap. 20.) was introduced into Parliament by Lord Ripon, and passed into a law, in order to relieve his Majesty from this difficulty. The Canadian Act was then accepted; nor was this all, striving to multiply to the utmost possible extent every proof and expression of respect and confidence towards the Provincial Legislature, the Government introduced into the British Statute, which has been last mentioned, a further enactment, of which the effect was to absolve the Canadian Legislature in future from every restraint laid upon them by any act of Parliament regulating the various incidents of the socage tenure in the Province. The barriers erected for the defence of the British settlers by the caution of Parliament in the years 1791 and 1826, were thus overthrown, in order that there might be the fewest possible exceptions to the principle of confiding to the Canadian Legislature the regulations of the internal interests of Lower Canada. No one will deny that this unsolicited concession was made in the spirit of the most large and liberal acceptance of the advice of the Canada committee, so far at least as the views and interests of the dominant majority of the House of Assembly are concerned.

Ninthly. The next is the subject of the Jesuits' Estates, in reference to which the views of the committee of 1825, are expressed as follows: 'With respect to the Estates which formerly belonged to the Jesuits, Your committee lament that they have not more full information, but it appears to them to be desirable that the proceeds should be applied to the purposes of general Education.'

Far, indeed, beyond the letter of this advice did the concessions made by his Majesty on the advice of Lord Ripon, proceed: not only were the Jesuits' Estates 'applied to purposes of general education,' but the Provincial Legislature were authorized to determine what specific purposes of that kind should be preferred, and the proceeds of the Estates were placed for that purpose unreservedly under their control. No suggestion has been made impeaching the fulness of this concession, except as far as respects certain buildings occupied for half a century past as a Barrack: even if a rent should be payable by the Crown for the use of these Barracks (the single question admitting of debate,) it would be idle on that ground to deny either the importance of the concession made, or the almost unbounded confidence in the House of Assembly, perceptible in the form and manner in which the Crown renounced to them, not merely a proprietary right, but even an administrative function.

Tenthly. To the positive recommendations which have already been considered, succeeds another, of which the end is rather to dissuade than to advise the adoption of any specific measure: 'The com-

mittee (it is said) are desirous of recording the principle which, in their judgment, should be applied to any alterations in the constitution of the Canadas, which were imparted to them under the former Act of the British Legislature of 1793. That principle is to limit the alterations which it may be desirable to make by any future British acts, as far as possible, to such points as, from the relation between the Mother country and the Canadas, can only be disposed of by the paramount authority of the British Legislature, and they are of opinion that all other changes should, if possible, be carried into effect by the local Legislatures themselves, in amicable communications with the local government.

So rigidly has this principle been observed, that of two acts of Parliament which since 1828 have been passed, with reference to the internal concerns of the Province, the common object has been so to enlarge the authority of the Provincial Legislature as to enable his Majesty to make, with their concurrence, laws to the enactment of which they were positively incompetent. The acts in question are those already noticed, by which the Revenues of Geo. III. were relinquished, and the regulation or socage tenures was transferred to the Governor, Council and Assembly.

Eleventhly. 'The committee,' again to borrow their own words, 'recommend for the future, that steps should be taken by official securities, and by a regular audit of the accounts, to prevent the recurrence of losses and inconveniences to the Province, similar to those which had occurred in Mr. Caldwell's case, and, as connected with this branch of the inquiry, they recommended that 'precautions of the same nature should be adopted with regard to the Sheriffs.'

In reference to these suggestions, Sir George Murray proposed to the House of Assembly, and Lord Ripon repeated the proposal, that the public accountants should pay their balances, at very short intervals, into the hands of the Commissary General, tendering the security of the British Treasury for the punctual repayment of all such deposits. The scheme embraced a plan for a regular audit and for the punctual demand of adequate securities. Sir James Kempt and Lord Aylmer were successively instructed to propose to the Legislative council and Assembly the enactment of such a law. The proposal was accordingly made to the Assembly in the year 1829, and was repeated in the year 1832. On each occasion it was the pleasure of the House to pass it by in silence. That they had good reasons for their conduct it would be unjust and indecorous to doubt. Those reasons, however, remain to this moment completely unknown to the Executive Government, who having exhausted all their authority and influence in a fruitless attempt to give effect to this part of the Canada committee's recommendations, cannot, with any reason, be held responsible if they still have failed to produce the advantage contemplated to the province at large.\*

Twelfthly. A further recommendation of the committee is conveyed in the Report in the following terms: 'Your committee also beg leave to call the particular attention of the Government to the mode in which Juries are composed in the Canadas, with a view to remedy any defects that may be found to exist in the present system.'

Here again the Government pressed upon the House of Assembly the importance of giving effect to the views of the committee, and in fact, a law has received the Royal assent, having for its object the improvement of the jury system—an object which has been pursued by those methods which the House of Assembly themselves devised or adopted.

Thirteenth. The report proceeds to recommend, 'That the prayer of the Lower Canadians for permission to appoint an agent in the same manner as agents are appointed by other colonies, which possess local Legislatures, should be granted.'

His Majesty's Government have accordingly repeatedly authorized the Governor to assent to any Bill which might be passed for that purpose. No such bill has, however, been presented for Lord Aylmer's acceptance. The Assembly, in opposition to the advice of the committee, that the habits of other colonies should be followed as a precedent, have chosen to nominate, by resolutions of that House alone, gentlemen deputed to represent them in this kingdom, but who have not, as in other colonies possessing Legislative Assemblies, been appointed by an act of the entire Legislature.

Fourteenth. Upon the most careful perusal of the Report of 1826, no other recommendations can be found addressed to the King's Government, although the committee, addressing themselves in that in-

stance, rather to the local Legislature, have advised that mortgages should be special, and that in proceedings for the conveyance of lands, the simplest and least expensive forms of conveyance should be adopted, upon the principles of the law of England; that form which prevails in Upper Canada being probably, under all circumstances, the best which could be selected; and that the registration of deeds relating to socage lands should be established as in Upper Canada. 'In addition,' it is added, 'to these recommendations, it appears to be desirable that some competent jurisdiction should be established to try and decide causes arising out of the description of property,' (that is, the socage lands,) 'and that Circuit Courts should be instituted within the Townships for the same purposes.'

In these passages the design of the committee was to administer to the relief of the settlers of English origin, and their claims were pressed by Sir George Murray on the attention of the Assembly. Some advance has been accordingly made towards the establishment of a registry of deeds and of local courts in the Townships. Respecting the law of mortgages, and the forms of conveyance, it does not appear that the Assembly have hitherto interposed for the relief of that part of the constituent body.

Concluding at this point, the comparison between the advice tendered to the Government and the measures adopted in pursuance of it, it may be confidently asserted that the general statement made at the commencement of this minute has been substantiated. To the utmost limit of their constitutional power and legitimate influence, successive administrations have earnestly and successively laboured to carry the Report of 1828 into complete effect in all its parts. It has already been shown with how cordial an acquiescence that Report was received by the House of Assembly, with what liberal eulogies of talent, the patriotism, the knowledge and the intimate acquaintance with Canadian affairs of its authors were commended; how that document was hailed as the faithful interpretation of the wishes and wants of the Canadian people; and how the British Government were called upon by the House of Assembly to look to that Report as their guide in remedying existing grievances, and obviating difficulties for the future. That this guide should have been studiously followed, that its suggestions should have been invariably construed and enforced, with no servile adherence to the letter, but in the most liberal acceptance of its prevailing spirit, and yet that such efforts should have been unavailing to produce the expected conciliation, may well justify the deepest regret and disappointment.

(Signed.)  
ABERDEEN.

\* They have not, however, abstained from such measures as were within their own power. They have established a fire proof vault with three keys, held by three separate officers of high rank, all of whom must be present whenever it is opened, and they have provided that the Receiver General shall not hold in his hands any balance exceeding 10,000 pounds, without depositing it in this vault, and that once at least in every year the contents of the said vault shall be inspected or reported on by five persons named by the Governor for that purpose. They have also taken security from the Receiver General of 10,000, with two sufficient sureties, and have required him to render statements of his accounts on the 1st of January, 1st of April, 1st of July and 1st of October in every year.

#### QUEBEC CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION.

We extract from the *Mercury*, further proceedings of the Quebec Constitutional Association, at a meeting called for the election of a Committee for the ensuing year.

We regret much to find that Mr. Stuart has resigned as a Member of the Executive Committee, on account of professional avocations. His indefatigable exertions, his talents—and his intimate acquaintance with the politics of the country—render his connection with the Association at once useful and valuable. We perceive that a subsequent meeting is called for the purpose of receiving Mr. Stuart's report of the proceedings of the Delegates in June.

—*Mont. Gaz.*  
In conformity with the seventh resolution passed at the meeting on Monday last, a general meeting of the Quebec Constitutional Association, adjourned from the office of the Association, took place at the Albion Hotel, yesterday evening.

Mr. Andrew Stuart having taken the Chair, the *scrutineer* (only one it appears having been in attendance at the office during the period allotted for the balloting) handed in the following Report:—

The *Scrutineer* appointed at the General meeting of the Constitutional Association, held at the Albion Hotel, on Monday, the 5th December instant, has the honor to report the names of twenty two gentlemen who have been appointed to form the Executive Committee and fill the office of Treasurer for the ensuing year, viz:—

James Bell Forsyth,	A. Stuart,
John Duval,	Wm. Power,
R. H. Gairdner,	D. Burnet,
George Pemberton,	E. Montzambert,
John Neilson,	E. Glackmeyer,
H. LeMesurier,	A. Gilmore,
T. A. Young,	A. Simpson,
Wm. Price,	J. H. Kerr,
J. Dean,	G. Black,
J. M. Fraser,	J. Strong,
P. Langlois,	A. Simpson, Treas.

The next ten names on the list are as follows:—

T. C. Aylwin,	E. Davidson,
Peter Sheppard,	W. Patton,
John McLeod,	J. Sinclair,
Samuel Neilson,	Wm. Phillips,
T. Ryan,	Ed. Bowen,

WILLIAM NEWTON, *Scrutineer*.

Upon the result of the ballot being known, Mr. Stuart stated that he was much obliged to the members of the Constitutional Association for nominating him as a member of the Executive Committee, but he regretted that his professional duties rendered it impossible for him to attend to the duties as such, beyond the two years that he had already been one of the Executive Committee.

This announcement being entirely unexpected, could not but cause a very general regret to the members of the Constitutional Association. Mr. Stuart, however, has in the ablest manner filled the chair of the Constitutional Association since its formation in December, 1833, and as stated by him, his professional engagements render it almost impossible that he should longer fill so arduous an office.

In consequence of the resignation of Mr. Stuart, the next person on the list being Mr. Aylwin, that gentleman comes in as a member of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Peter Sheppard, on behalf of the committee of five, named at the general meeting on Monday last, to audit the Treasurer's accounts, reported that the same had been found correct, and that a report to that effect had been deposited at the office of the Association.

Mr. T. A. Young then said, that before the meeting separated, he might perhaps be allowed to suggest the propriety of giving some testimony, on the part of the constitutional association of Quebec, to A. Stuart, Esquire, for the able, independent and indefatigable manner in which he had fulfilled the duties of a member of the executive committee and President of the Association, during the last two years. (Loud cheers.) He (Mr. Young) had been taken rather by surprise at the announcement made by Mr. Stuart, or otherwise he would have been prepared to move something of a definitive nature, in order that a lasting mark of respect might be paid to Mr. Stuart, a testimony which he (Mr. Young) need not say would be most enthusiastically paid to the President for the last two years. (Great cheering.) Although taken by surprise, he (Mr. Y.) was sure that the meeting would at once give a testimony of regard towards Mr. Stuart, leaving to a future meeting of the Association the duty of adopting such measures as it might deem most advisable, in order to pay a lasting mark of respect to the President, the loss of whose services in that capacity could not but be sincerely regretted. (Cheers.) In moving that the thanks of this meeting be voted to Andrew Stuart, Esq., he (Mr. Y.) felt convinced that the motion would pass unanimously and with enthusiasm.

The motion (Mr. Stuart's place having been filled by Mr. LeMesurier) was put from the chair, and was given with three times three, and one cheer more.

Mr. Stuart rose to return thanks. He said that the honour which had just been conferred on him, had been quite unexpected on his part, but after all, if he were to speak for a long time, he could say nothing more than he felt extremely grateful for the honour conferred on him. (Cheers.) If he enlarged upon the subject for ever, he could say nothing more than that he was infinitely obliged to the meeting for the mark of respect conferred upon him. (Loud cheers.) There was one circumstance, however, to which he would beg to allude; he had intended, before withdrawing from the Executive committee, to submit to a General Meeting of the Association a statement of the course of proceeding him by him during his term of office, & more particularly with regard to his conduct at the meeting of the Select General committee at Montreal in June last. (Cheers.) The meeting however which he then had the honour of addressing being convened for a merely formal purpose, and consequently not so numerous as it otherwise would be, he would defer to a future opportunity the explanation to which he had alluded. (Mr. Stuart then retired amidst enthusiastic cheering.)

Mr. T. A. Young rose and after alluding to the intention expressed by Mr. Stuart, said that the opportunity thus afforded of obtaining an insight into the proceedings of the Select General committee at Montreal in June last, ought not to be lost sight of by the Constitutional Association of Quebec, which had hitherto been unable to obtain any information with regard to those proceedings. There could be no doubt whatever, that Mr. Stuart's information on the subject would be correct—(great cheers)—and in order that the good people of Quebec may gain some information regarding proceedings in which they were interested, and of which information had hitherto been refused, he (Mr. Y.) would suggest that a general meeting of the association should take place at an early day, in order that Mr. Stuart might have an opportunity of fulfilling the intention expressed by him—(Cheers.)...

After a few observations from Mr. Montzambert, the following Resolution proposed by Mr. T. A. Young, and seconded by Mr. W. Newton, Senior, was carried with acclamation;

That this meeting do adjourn until Wednesday next, the 14th instant, at seven o'clock, P. M. to meet at the Albion Hotel, and that Andrew Stuart, Esq. be requested then to state the course of pro-

ceeding had by him as a member of the Select General committee which met at Montreal in the month of June last, agreeably to the intention expressed by him this evening.

The meeting then adjourned in conformity with the above resolution.

#### MONTREAL CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The General Annual Meeting of the Constitutional Association of Montreal was held at Tattersalls, Great St. James Street, in this city, on Monday, the 12th day of December, 1836.

The Hon. Peter McGill, chairman of the Executive committee, in the chair.

The Report of the Executive committee to the Association was read by the Secretary as follows:—

#### REPORT.

The Executive committee of the constitutional Association of Montreal, in communicating to their constituents their proceedings since the meeting of the General committee, held on the fourth May last, beg leave to refer to the Report made at that meeting and subsequently published, for the measures then under consideration, which it was intended to carry into effect.

The proceedings then in progress for the assembling of Delegates from the various cities and counties in this province, have since been perfected; the Select General committee of Delegates have twice assembled in this city, and on a recent occasion have communicated the result of their labors to the public. On that occasion the committee had to express their regret at the secession from their body of the gentlemen named in the Report then made, and shortly after that period, they were still more diminished in number by the resignation of five of the remaining members, of whom the Hon. Mr. Moffatt, who since the formation of the Association had presided as their chairman, was one. On the 14th of May the Hon. Mr. McGill was elected in the room of the Hon. Mr. Moffatt, and the office of 2d Vice chairman being also vacant by the resignation of Mr. Ferrie, Mr. Dyer was at the same time chosen to fill the latter office.

Had circumstances permitted, the Executive committee, upon the resignation of the members alluded to, would have filled up the vacancies in their body, in conformity with the powers invested in them by the By-Laws, or called a meeting of the Association to deliberate upon the remedy to be applied in such an unexpected emergency; but as it was apprehended that either of these measures would retard the preparations for the meeting of the Select General committee, which devolved upon the executive committee, they deemed it most prudent to carry into effect the Resolutions connected with that object, as being of primary importance to the interests of the Association; and the executive committee were the less reluctant to act, notwithstanding their reduced numbers, from the consideration that their duties towards the Association, after the assembly of the Delegates, would be confined to a very narrow compass.

On the first of July last, a communication was received from Mr. Elliot, Secretary of his Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry, referring to his correspondence with the executive committee during the past winter, and stating that the Commissioners would be desirous of receiving any gentleman the Association should name, for the purpose of appearing before them, on the subject of the feudal burdens complained of in the Island of Montreal, to which the attention of the Commissioners was then more immediately devoted; and that they would be ready to hear evidence during their stay at Montreal, on any other part of their inquiries upon which it might be offered.

To this letter the executive committee, in reply, requested the commissioners would be pleased to communicate the questions on which they were desirous of receiving information, in relation to the subject alluded to in Mr. Elliot's letter; but the commissioners having informed the executive committee that while the questions to be proposed would have reference to the subject under consideration, they must necessarily be regulated by the course of the inquiry, the committee did not feel authorized to depute any one or more individuals, with authority to express the opinions of the Association as a body, but proceeded to the selection of gentlemen who had previously given much of their attention to, and it was presumed, had matured their opinions upon, the subject, to appear before the commissioners to communicate their opinions, and give their evidence as individual members of the Association only.

In this selection the Executive Committee did not confine themselves to their own members, but extended their choice to some of the gentlemen who had previously resigned their seats, and on the 8th day of July, Mr. Elliot was informed that Messrs. Grant, Penn, Walker, and Gibb would appear before the commissioners at an early day.

On the 9th day of August, with reference to an official conversation which Mr. Elliot had with the chairman, his Majesty's commissioners were informed, that Messrs. Dyer and Gibb would appear before them to give evidence on the state of the representation of the province; and on the 13th of the same month, the commissioners were further informed, that the Hon. Mr. Moffatt and Messrs. Walker, Penn and Day would offer evidence on the subject of the establishment of Registry offices in

particular, and that these gentlemen would also be prepared to offer their individual opinions on other subjects of grievance complained of by the petitioners to the King and the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament, on which his Majesty's commissioners might be desirous of receiving information and evidence.

These gentlemen so selected appeared before the commissioners, together with several other members of the Association, who either went of their own accord or were requested by the commissioners, to appear before them, and the Executive committee cannot doubt but that the evils complained of, and the remedies suggested by the British and Irish inhabitants of this province, have been fully laid before the commissioners, and the allegations of the petitions and the wants of the petitioners sustained and enforced.

In surrendering their powers to the Association, the executive committee have to call the attention of their fellow constitutionalists, to the state of their funds. The necessary expenses attendant upon the operations of the committee, which were principally incurred previous to the 4th of May last, and the resignation of several of its members, exceed the amount remaining in the hands of the Treasurer; and it therefore becomes necessary, that voluntary aid be given for the purpose of defraying the claims upon the Association, a statement of which, as well as of the expenditure during the past year, will be laid before the Audit committee to be appointed in conformity with the By-Laws.

All which is respectfully submitted.  
P. MCGILL, CHAIRMAN,  
J. GUTHRIE SCOTT, SEC.

Dr. Arnoldi moved, seconded by Mr. A. P. Hart—That the Report of the Executive committee as now read by the Secretary be adopted.

Mr. Ferrie moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Quinlan that it be resolved, that this meeting cannot concur in the Report now read, as the Executive Committee, as at present constituted, and from which it emanates, cannot be regarded as fairly representing the opinions of the British and Irish inhabitants of this city and District, owing to there having seceded from said committee, several months ago, a great number of its original members. And that the declarations of the 7th December, 1835, and 15th January, 1836, did and still do express the sentiments of the majority of the association; and that, in the opinion of this meeting, any departure from the principles set forth in said declarations is in opposition to the views of the Association at large, and detrimental to the interests of the community; and, also, that the Executive committee, by disregarding and neglecting to follow up the instructions conveyed to it by the General committee convened in May last, has thereby forfeited the confidence of the association.

The amendment was put and lost.  
The original motion was then put and carried.

Resolved, on motion of Mr. Molson, seconded by Mr. Weir—That the General committee of this Association be now proposed & named, as provided for by the By-Laws.

Whereupon 150 Gentlemen were duly proposed and elected a General committee for the ensuing year.

#### THE PUBLIC DINNER.

To C. F. H. GOODHUE, Esq., took place at Sword's Hotel on Thursday last, when a party of nearly one hundred of the most influential & respectable residents of Sherbrooke & the adjacent Township, sat down to a table well furnished with all the substantial luxuries of the country, arranged in a style superior to any thing which we have witnessed in the Eastern Townships. On this occasion the splendid Hotel built by Mr. Goodhue was for the first time thrown open to the public, and from the universal satisfaction evinced at this, Mr. Sword's debut, we augur the future prosperity of the establishment.

The cloth being removed the worthy Chairman Mr. Brooks, arose and gave, The King.

To which the 'Honest yeomanry' of the Township responded in a truly loyal manner, joining enthusiastically in the Anthem of 'God save the King.'

The President next rose to propose The health of the Governor in chief.

Which was received in silence, forming a strong contrast to the cheers which marked the introduction of the third toast.

The health of the respected Guest, C. F. H. Goodhue, Esq.

Who acknowledged the compliment in a neat and appropriate manner.

The toasts from the chair were concluded by proposing,

The British American Land Company, to whose spirited operations and beneficial exertions we owe our present flourishing condition.

We are sorry that we are unable, from memory to do justice to the able reply of A. C. Webster, Esq. the representative of the company, but the following, as far as memory serves us, was the substance of his remarks:

He said that he felt his inability to reply to the toast just drunk with so much enthusiasm, and did not the occasion secure him from severe remark, he should scarcely venture to make the acknowledgements of the body which he there represented. In a mark of attention such as this, spontaneously tendered by a company which, from its numbers as well as from its respectability, might be admitted to be a fair representation at least of this district, The

British American Land Company would find additional evidence of the good feeling existing towards them—would see a further proof, if such were wanting that the great undertaking in which they are embarked, carries with it the interest of the country. He was perhaps, warranted in inferring more than this from the manner in which the name of the company had been received. He conceived they might enjoy the proud satisfaction of knowing that their measures so far, had not been unpopular; that their efforts in furtherance of the common cause of the Eastern Townships had not been disapproved of by those most interested in their result. Was it required of him to say that this had been the highest object aimed at in the outset as well as in the prosecution of the company's undertaking! Or was it necessary to add that their interest had now become too widely extended and too strictly identified with that of the country, to permit the substitution of any other object as the end of their work?

The occasion of the present meeting was one justly gratifying to every one present, and not the less to the company, who, although at a distance, watched every movement, and marked every indication of a desire for improvement in this part of the province. If the successful result which was there promised as the reward of private enterprise, should stimulate individuals to increased exertion for the general benefit, the company could not fail to experience an increased desire to meet every demand for public improvement. It was to be hoped that the example in the instance of the Guest of that day, would be early & extensively followed in the erection of works of similar general utility. And it could not be doubted that by united efforts, by joint exertions and by courageously evincing that determination that was certainly felt, to overcome every obstacle to their advance whether opposed by accident or by design the Eastern Townships would shortly attain the station to which the capabilities of the country, and its spirit of enterprise justly entitle it.

Mr Webster, in the course of his remarks, was often loudly and enthusiastically cheered.

The President of the United States, Having been proposed by the Vice president John Moore, Esq. and received with cheers, the following toasts were given by the Stewards:

The Mother country,  
Which called forth some remarks on the happy state of harmony and tranquillity existing between the inhabitants of British and American origin.

Lieutenant Sir John Colbourne, commander in chief of these Provinces—Three times three.

The song of the British Bayoneteers, in a spirit stirring manner by Mr. Collard.

His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, the champion of constitutional rights, was greeted with deafening applause. Song—The Pilot that weathered the storm.

The Honest Yeomanry of the Eastern Townships.

Success to our newly arrived Emigrant population.

Continuance to the prosperity of the Eastern Townships.

The Philadelphia National Gazette, alluding to the remarks of the Commercial Advertiser on the inaugural address of the President [?] of Texas, says—

The New York Commercial Advertiser makes itself justly merry with the fustian and humbug of President Houston's speech to the Texian congress, and the exhibition of sentiment which accompanied it. Considering the character and history of the prominent actor, the whole scene must pass for an outrageous farce.

#### For the Mississkoui Standard.

#### REFLECTIONS ON THE SEASON.

So sure as we have seen desolation spread on the face of nature all around, and no vestige left of the gay decorations which in the greatest profusion she wore, so sure it is that the day of our decay is fast approaching. What then can be more appropriate, and calculated to make suitable impressions than such comparisons of human life to those things around us which arise in countless numbers in all the attractions of loveliness, and which, on arriving at perfection, vanish away? All the generations of men that have hitherto appeared, in successive order on the stage, have passed on to the land of darkness. For them the earth in the genial season yielded her increase. Her treasures were poured out from her horn of plenty for the nourishment of man and beast. An instinct from the author of nature teaches man to make provision for the winter, Isaiah 28: 28—29. Even the irrational creation are regulated by an instinct which seems to foresee, and in many instances to provide. How many are there that lay up a hoard? How many which migrate to a warmer climate, or retire under ground till the winter is past? The coming of winter, and the preparation which it requires, is a lesson annually taught, and annually enforced, to lead all men to prepare for eternity. Give not sleep to thine eyes, nor slumber to thine eyelids. Deliver thyself as a roe from the hunter, and as a bird from the hand of a fowler. Go to the ant, thou sluggard, consider her ways and be wise; which having no guide, overseer or ruler, provideth her meat in the summer, and gathereth her food in the harvest. Ask now the beasts, and they shall teach thee, and the fowls of the air, and they shall tell thee. Or speak to the earth, and it shall teach thee; and the fishes of the sea shall declare unto thee.

The works of creation, or as some would speak of them as a person, under the name of NATURE,

as well as the Holy Scriptures, unite in setting before us the end of our earthly career. Our life is like a day, having its morning, noon, and its night. Like a day it has its work in order to be prepared for the repose of night. It is like spring, prepared for the repose of the fallow ground, and sow the time to break up the fallow ground, and sow the seed. It is like the summer, the time for weeding, watering and guarding the growing plants. Should then the spring and summer be neglected? Look at the fate of the sluggard who, in the spring is too indolent to labour. When the harvest comes his fields are only sprinkled with a dwarfish, sickly crop. Winter comes on apace—presses heavily on his ill secured habitation, and soon devours his scanty store, leaving him, and his, a prey to sorrow, pinching want, despair. The provident care of the prudent husbandman, the instinct of the irrational animals, together with the gay decorations of forest, hill and dale, admonish us to improve our time that we may prepare for our long home. Read it then in solemn seriousness. It is not often that the admonition meets your eye in such periodicals as are now generally read, being entirely occupied with the affairs of time, but we ought to remember that, though the affairs of the world are necessary, we are rational, and accountable, and dying creatures that require to prepare for eternity. Consider, then, that however strong and healthy you may be, it will take but a very short sickness to prostrate you in the dust. The tempter will cleave, and overthrow the majestic oak. Time will draw furrows on the fairest face, and unman the firmest frame. Set your hearts ever so much on the accumulating of wealth—on the enjoyments which may accrue from costly fare—from gay raiment, distinctions and honours—but if these be all your acquisitions, if they bound all your desires, be assured, they will make a death-bed terrible. As the living are destined to pass through the dreary winter, supported by the acquisitions which they made in the preceding season, so our souls are created to exist beyond the bounds of time, in bliss or woe, according as we shall have spent our days on earth. Of all our acquisitions nothing will follow us but our moral qualities. Our faith in Jesus Christ, our love to God, our obedience to his will, on the one hand, or our impenitence, pride, envy and hatred to religion, on the other. 'He that soweth to the spirit shall of the spirit reap everlasting life; but he that soweth to the flesh, shall of the flesh reap corruption.' How then should we act? Go to the husbandman—see what he does in the spring—he plows—he plants—he sows—he tends, and guards it through the season. See the instinct of such animals as had not been intended to be under the protection of man. They provide for the approach of winter both with regard to shelter and to food. And shall not we consider that we have immortal souls for which worldly acquisitions are no preparations for eternity? Shall we not remember that without holiness no man can see the Lord? And shall we not lay it to heart that all our earthly glory is like the flowers of the field, short-lived, and evanescent? that as our souls are immortal and accountable to our creator, so it is indispensable that we should have some conveniences to accompany us hence, and not change our abode naked, impenitent, graceless and helpless.

Let us then seek first that kingdom which cannot be moved. It is very true that we cannot prepare ourselves for the kingdom of heaven of our own strength. It is not required of us that we should. Our heavenly father has graciously promised the assistance of his Holy Spirit to every one who faithfully applies in humble and devout prayer. Our work, through the whole course of our lives, is to come to and sit at the feet of Jesus Christ, in the exercise of faith, and there learn of him who was 'meek and lowly in heart,' and henceforth to 'walk in newness of life'—to watch against sin—to bring forth the fruits of faith and holiness.

Consider this most seriously, all ye that now neglect the lessons which your Bible teaches you. Nothing stands between you and indescribable misery but the slender thread of life and ye know how liable it is to break. While you are careless about religion, you are like the garden of the sluggard, overgrown with noxious weeds. To him the approach of winter is an awful prospect, because it brings desolation for which he is totally unprepared. But how much more cheerless it must be to view the approach of death, without having an interest in the salvation of Christ?

If a man live to the age of three score years and ten or upwards, the ravages of time will be truly conspicuous. The strength—the glow of health—the fresh bloom of youth—the sight—the hearing—the melodious voice—the sprightly wit, are all gone—gone forever and nothing remains but a building in the last stage of decay, ready to fall. When it falls, the body is returned to the earth, but the soul remains in conscious existence, capable of the greatest possible happiness, or the greatest possible misery, according to the state it was in when the change took place. Every single affecting dispensation that gives us pain, is a punishment, direct warning to us that 'this is not our rest.' These warnings are always before us, and if they do not produce the intended effects, the recollection of offered but abused, neglected mercies, must be excruciating. In a future life the pious Christian will shine as a star in the new Jerusalem, filled with the 'fulness of God,' while the souls of the wicked will be full of dire remorse,—self-accusations—painful recollections. No cloud will then be on the memory, understanding or judgment. The faculties will be in full vigour. The conscience which is now overpowered, and kept in subjection to the passions, or dethroned by the constant application of deceitful opiates, will then assume her throne, and as a guiding worm that can never die, or as a burning fire that can never be quenched, aggravate the torment of the wicked forever and ever.

J. R.  
For the Missiskoui Standard.  
To 'A LOOKER-ON.' Sir—Your communication in the Standard of the 13th inst., demands this attention only, that is, that you distinctly

state to what individual you allude as holding the offices of Commissioner and Sergeant of Militia; if you do not without delay, your communication will be considered as perfectly false and uncalled for.  
TRUTH.  
Dec. 16th, 1836.

It is requested that all letters and exchange papers for the Standard, from the United States, be addressed to UNION, Franklin Co. Vermont.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.  
FRELIGHSBURG, DEC. 29, 1836.

A very considerable debate has taken place in the Upper Canada House of Assembly, on the subject of procuring the annexation of the Island of Montreal to that province, to serve as a Port of Entry. Against this measure we have serious objections. We do not wish to see the province dismembered. Some of the speakers avow that they must have the Island of Montreal, or the Provinces must be united.

To those who look for the redress of all our grievances to a Legislative union, it may be suggested that, had it taken place two or three years ago, it is not very probable that even such a man as Sir F. B. Head would have upheld the constitution against the agitators of the two Provinces united in one body. The present minority in Upper, and the majority in Lower Canada, if in one body, would be all powerful. We are, therefore, glad that we are yet twain.

But Upper Canada should have justice, and must have justice. Let her have a Port of Entry at the confluence of the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, so located as to accommodate both the Rivers. Let the Lachine and Grenville Canals be enlarged, and another cut between the Ottawa and Coteau du Lac, and then our brethren will have all that can be necessary, and all that justice will require. For their accommodation the Lachine Canal was cut. A reasonable toll will make the capital, vested in the undertaking, sufficiently profitable.

The Governor is to pay the Judges another instalment of their salaries. The gentlemen, unquestionably want their pay, but where is the law to authorise it? No money should be paid out without the authority of the laws. Here there is none. As the case now stands, the constitution of the province is completely set aside by the House of Assembly and by the Executive. The Assembly have boldly refused to proceed in the performance of their duty to the King and the People. The laws which have expired, they have refused to renew—they have refused to make provision for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government. They have, in fact, vacated their seats. Let the Executive be equally bold. Instead of paying the pittance of six months salary, pay at once for the two years and a half, which are now due. The constitution is violated by the smallest payment. It is but violated by the greater. The former will exasperate by its weak and timid proceedings; the latter will strike terror. The former will discourage and dishearten its friends by its extreme timidity; the latter will secure devoted adherents. The Assembly now govern by their power over the chest. They have boldly said, we will not proceed until we get what we have asked. This is flying in the face of the constitution boldly. There is no disguise. The actions of the Executive say, we will take a little money now, another pittance by and bye, cautiously and softly nibbling at the constitution, like a timid fox at a bunch of grapes. The constitution is violated to no purpose, but only that of aggravating the evil, whereas, if the Executive had, when the Assembly refused to perform its functions, boldly made a stand, and paid to the public servants every shilling which was their due, 'foresight, promptness and decision,' would have brought them to their senses, and taught them their duty. We do, indeed, deprecate the necessity of such a course, but the revolutionary pertinacity of the Assembly has rendered it indispensable.

Mr. Harlow Chandler, of St. Armand, has thrashed FORTY TWO bushels of Wheat, which he raised from one acre and a half of land. What will the worthy Editor of the Vindicator say to this? 'The Townships can't grow wheat'—eh—Doctor?

Found dead, at Churchville, Dunham, on Thursday last, Fite Shufelt. He was found by his wife within a short distance of

his own house. He had failed to reach home the night before and excited some apprehension by his absence. An inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict rendered, 'The deceased came to his death by the inclemency of the weather and by intoxication.'

The Singers, and those wishing to become Singers in the vicinity of this village, are requested to meet at the Church on Thursday evening next.

Will some of our friends have the goodness to furnish us with a few cords of dry WOOD, immediately?

LIST OF LETTERS,  
Remaining in the Post Office  
FRELIGHSBURG,  
Dec. 19th, 1836.  
St. Armand  
Isaac Fletcher, Benjamin Reynolds 2  
Edward Ferguson, Mrs. Sarah Ayer,  
Jacob Lagrange, Elijah Spencer,  
Simon P. Lalanne,

Married,  
At Stanbridge, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. Reid, Mr. Asa Martindale, to Miss Maria Wells, both of the same town.  
By the Rev. Charles C. Cotton, Mr. Lewis Pettis, eldest son of Capt. John Pettis, to Miss Elizabeth Westover, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Stephen Westover, Land Surveyor, both of Sutton.

Died,  
In Enosburgh, Vt., on the 24th Nov., Mrs. Lydia, wife of Mr. Alvin H. Baker, aged 22 years.  
Suddenly and in an unexpected hour the ghastly hue of death supplanted the flush of health which a short time since mantled on her cheek with surpassing beauty and loveliness. In the death of this amiable young woman, the society with which she was connected, has sustained no ordinary loss. She was known only to be beloved; & a bereaved husband, and extensive circle of relatives and friends, though they mourn not as those who have no hope, will long and deeply feel the weight of their affliction.  
When brightest prospects greet our sense,  
In youth and beauty's richest bloom;  
Death strikes the blow—there's no defence—  
He lays them blighted in the tomb. Com.

Wanted,  
2000 or 4000  
Cedar Rails,

Of a good serviceable quality. To be laid down convenient to any road within six miles of Frelighsburg. Offers for the above to specify the price per 1,000, the earliest period they could be delivered, and the place. The money to be paid on completion of the contract. Offers to be sent to this office free of postage, addressed, S.  
St. Armand, Dec. 20, 1836. V2—37 3w

Notice.  
JUST received by the schooner Malvina, a large supply of

Sheet-Iron,  
of the first quality for making Stoves and Stove-Pipes, of which article the Subscriber has a large supply constantly on hand, and intends to sell for Cash as low as can be bought in Town or any other place.  
JOHN DEATH.  
Phillipsburg, Dec. 12th, 1836.

2,000 Minots  
Lisbon Salt!

In fine condition, just Landed from on board the Schooner Malvina—likewise a quantity of blown SALT.—ALSO—  
a heavy Stock of general

Merchandize,  
and for sale Wholesale & Retail by  
W. W. SMITH.  
Missiskoui Bay, 29d Nov., 1836. V2—35tf

NEW STORE  
AND  
New Firm!

THE subscribers have taken the store at Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just received a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,  
Groceries, Crockery  
and Hardware,  
Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country Store. The above goods will be sold at very reduced prices. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Ashes and most kinds of Produce received in exchange for Goods at fair prices.  
A. & H. ROBERTS.  
Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

Notice.  
THE subscriber is paying Cash for

Oats, Pork, Butter and Cheese,  
and as soon as the Sleighing commences will pay Cash for well dressed

Turkeys, Geese, Ducks,  
Hens, and Squirrels,  
and undressed Partridges.

H. M. CHANDLER.  
Frelighsburg, Nov. 29th 1836. V2—34tf

Notice.  
THE subscriber will purchase and pay the highest price, in goods or a part cash, for  
Dung-Hill Fowls,  
Turkeys, & Geese,  
to be of a good quality and well dressed, delivered at his Store, in Frelighsburg, between the 15th day of December next and the first day of January, 1837.  
LEVI KEMP.  
Frelighsburg, Nov. 12, 1836. V2 32tf.

Just Received,

30 chests Y. H. Tea,  
25 do. H. S. do.  
15 do. Souchang do.  
10 do. Hyson do.  
25 Bags Rio Coffee,  
25 Kegs Tobacco,  
15 Boxes Saunders Caven-dish do.  
6 Kegs Ladies Twist do.  
20 Bags Pepper and Pimento,  
40 Matts Capia,  
2 Tons Trinidad Sugar,  
2,000 Wt. Double Refined  
Loaf Sugar,  
and a variety of articles not enumerated, for sale  
by  
W. W. SMITH.  
Dec 6, 1836. V2—35t

Just Received,

BY the Schooner Malvina, a large assortment

Iron, Steel,  
Wrought, Cut, and Horse  
Nails; Salt, Cod Fish;  
Sheet Iron, Stove Pipe;  
24, 27, & 30 inch Single

STOVES;

Oils, Paints, Soap, Candles;  
Brown and Loaf Sugars,  
Salaratus, Teas,  
Snuff, Tobacco;  
7 1-2 by 8 1-2, 7 by 9 and  
10 by 12 Window Glass;  
Sole and Upper Leather,  
Boots and Shoes;  
Shovels, Spades,  
Rope, Bating, Wadding,  
Cotton Yarn  
Horse Blankets;  
Raisins,  
Horehound Candy, &c. &c.

For sale VERY CHEAP, by  
MUNSON & CO.  
Phillipsburg, Nov. 22, 1836. 33—tf.

Notice.

THE Subscribers would say to their friends and the public, that they are receiving from New York, a general assortment of

Dry Goods

Groceries, Crockery  
& Hardware,

which they offer for sale, at reduced prices for Cash; or most kinds of Country produce, at their Store in West Berkshire, Vt. Those wishing to make good bargains will do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

CHAFEE & BURLESON.  
West Berkshire, Nov. 11th 1836.

SALT!!

500 Bushels St. Ubes SALT also a general assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware,  
Crockery, Iron, Nails,  
Oil, Glass, &c. &c.,

Just received and for sale by  
RUSSELL & ROBERTS.

Wanted,

And the highest price will be paid for  
Dung-hill fowls,  
Turkeys & Geese,

to be well dressed and of good quality, and delivered to us between the 15th day of Dec. next, and the 1st of January, 1837.

RUSSELL & ROBERTS.

Missiskoui Bay, Nov. 29th, 1836. V2..34tf

Notice.

THE subscribers have received by the late fall arrivals, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, adapted for the winter & early spring trades, including Flannels, Merinos, Circassians, Shalloons, Bombazettes, Paddings, Grey Cottons, Moleskins, White Shirtings, Scotch Hollands, Navy Blue, Mourning and Dark Fancy Prints, Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers, Lambs' Wool, Worsted, Merino, and Mohair Hosiery, and a general assortment of SMALL WARES.

ALSO

20 bales of COTTON YARN, assorted in bales of 200 lbs.  
ROBERT ARMOUR & CO.  
Montreal, November 15, 1836. 33—6w.

NEW YORK & MONTREAL

FURS!

Otter, South Sea Seal, Nutre, Seal and Jenett Caps, Boas, Ruffs, Tippets, Jenett Collars and Gloves, Buffalo Robes,

&c. &c. &c., for sale by  
W. W. SMITH.  
Missiskoui Bay, Dec. 6th, 1836. V2—35t

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED!!!

Munson & Co.,

In returning thanks for the good share of Public patronage with which they have been favoured, inform their old friends and customers that they have received and are now opening at their store in Phillipsburg, a very nice, well selected, and extensive assortment of

Fall & Winter  
GOODS!

all of which they will sell as cheap as they can be bought at any Store in the Townships, none excepted.

They add further, that they will purchase good

Pine Logs,

that will make Plank or Boards, for the southern Market, to be delivered at any responsible Saw-Mill within 10 miles of Missiskoui Bay; and will make advances on the same to any responsible person. The Logs to be delivered any time in the course of next Winter.  
Phillipsburg, Nov. 3, 1836.

NEW STORE

&

New Goods!!

H. G. Smith

Is now receiving direct from New York, an entire new stock of

GOODS,

at the new Store, just fitted up, a few doors south of P. H. Campbell's Hotel, in

ST. ALBANS,

where will be found a good assortment of

Fancy & Staple

Dry Goods;

among which are:—  
Sheetings, Tickings,  
Bating, Wadding,  
Cotton Yarn, Wicking,  
French, English & German

Merinoes,

Merino Circass.

Common do.

(a first rate article.)

Goats' Hair Camblets,  
Common Camblets,  
Figured and Plain ilks,

(of almost all colors.)

Silk, Velvet, &c.

Teas,

Tobacco, Spice, Pepper,  
Ginger, Salaratus, Snuffs,  
Raisins, Sugar, Coffee,

and almost all kinds of dry Goods, of a superior quality. A very large assortment of

Crockery

&

Glass Ware,

Hard Ware,

Nails, Glass,

Fish & Flour,

Paints & Oil,

Buffalo Robes, Caps,

Collars, Fur Tippets,

and other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold for Cash or Produce, at very reduced prices. Inhabitants of Canada, intending to make purchases in this town, will find it for their interest to call and examine qualities and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

18th October, 1836. V2 28—6w

RAIL-ROAD LINE

OF

Mail Stages

FROM

STANSTEAD-PLAIN

TO

ST. JOHNS.

Messrs. CHANDLER, STEVENS, CLEMENT & TUCK, Proprietors.

FARE 3 1-2 DOLLARS, (17s 6d.)

Leaves St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the evening.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening.

Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please, breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus, the advantages of this new line are obvious.

## AN ELOPEMENT.

'Frank, I am going to be married.'

'To be what, Bob?'

'Married.'

'Married, Bob?'

'Ay, married, why not?' and to-morrow evening.

'Who can be such a fool?'

I spoke rather thoughtlessly to be sure, but it was so natural. Bob was a clever fellow,—one of that class of people who lend umbrellas and pen-knives, a very good natured fellow was Bob. And every body called him a good natured fellow—but every body said as they called him so, 'what a pity he had not a little more sense.' He would do any thing for you, and you might do any thing to him, and as for his being offended, it was something he never dreamed of, and, in fact, people said he did not know enough to be offended...a very malicious observation, undoubtedly; but one that somehow gained wondrous credit. I was at a loss to determine who Bob could have imposed upon so much as to persuade to become his wife, and ran through the whole list of nursery maids and milliners' apprentices that I had ever seen, without being able to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. I spoke therefore my thoughts when I said, 'who can be such a fool?'

'Fool,' said Bob, without comprehending that my remark was other than a general one. 'You don't think a lady a fool for being married, do you?'

'Only under particular circumstances,' I replied.

'But there are difficulties in the way.'

'I should think there might be.'

'And I rely upon you to assist me.'

'Rely, my dear Bob, I would do almost any thing to oblige you; but I don't think I could persuade a lady to marry you. I am not eloquent. Besides I have a conscience.'

'Oh, she has consented,—but her father—these fathers you know, are always in the way—I have not asked him, but she says it will be of no use, and so we must elope. To-morrow evening is the appointed time, and you, I am sure, will not refuse us your assistance.'

I concluded that if any lady was fool enough to run away with Bob, I should not be to blame for assisting them to do the thing handsomely. I also quieted my conscience by thinking that if things looked very bad I would carry the fair immortal to the insane hospital and send for her friends. So I consented.

'I will assist you, Bob.'

'Thank you: I will call and arrange matters with you in the morning. Good evening.'

'Good evening, but stop one moment; who is the lady?'

'Didn't I tell you? Marianna F—.'

I was glad that it was evening, and Bob could not see my face. I think it must have turned all colours. I leaned against the house for support. Could it be possible! Marianna F—, my Marianna; she whose devoted slave I had been for six mortal weeks—to whom I had written reams of red hot letters... (there is the true secret of the surplus revenue)—for whose sake I had given up smoking, and gone to church with the regularity of the sexton, merely to look upon her pretty face—to whom I had sworn more vows than I could ever perform, should I live to the age of Methuselah—whom for six weeks I had flirted with all the morning, danced with all the evening, and serenaded half the night. She, of all others, to jilt me—to elope—to run away, and with such a fellow as Bob—a fool, an idiot. Alas! They say

'Jove laughs at lovers' prejudices.'

The old fellow must keep up a terrible giggling. I went home melancholy, as may well be imagined; it is no slight thing to a sensitive man, like me, to be jilted, after a six weeks' honest & faithful courtship. I doubted in what way to commit suicide. Arsenic is very disagreeable; hanging is so abominably vulgar; and as for stabbing and sticking, that is too much like the way they kill calves and sheep.

At ten o'clock, I stood with George F., Marianna's brother and my most particular friend.

'George, I am going to kill myself.'

'You had better not. Frank—take a glass of wine.'

'Before this night closes I shall be a dead man.'

'Then you'll be sorry for it, before morning, my word for it—capital wine this—imported it myself.'

'George, you are my most particular friend.'

'Can't deny that, Frank, but I don't see what that has to do with killing yourself, unless indeed, you want me for an executor or a bearer—I will serve you with all my heart, in either capacity.'

'George, were you ever serious?'

'Yes, when my horse ran away, and left me to walk nine miles in the rain. I can put on a long face now, if you particularly desire it. There—see what a dolorous expression; I should do credit to the deaconship. Quick—out with your tale of tribulation, for I can't keep my face screwed up in this manner long.'

'You are aware, George, of the peculiar situation in which I stand, in relation to Marianna. Circumstances have occurred, which convince me that I have been most cruelly deceived; life is no longer desirable or even endurable.'

'Fudge! Find another girl, I can show you one worth a dozen of her. You allude I suppose to the affair of Bob.'

I do, but I was not aware that you knew any thing about it.'

'Yes; they have made me their confidante. I am to provide the horses. Bob says you promised to be groomsman—I would have taken the office myself, but it will not do for me to be known in the affair. It would be deemed uncivil for you to kill yourself just before the wedding, Frank.'

'And is it possible that Marianna has confided this to you! Did she say nothing of me?'

'Oh yes! she said something about you—wished you much happiness—very sorry to disappoint you—and really admired, and valued your friendship—and all that, you know. I told her you would not care a cent, would be glad to get rid of her—and really, Frank, I did not think you would be so much troubled by so very trifling an affair; I have a dozen lady loves, and you shall have your choice of them.'

I thanked my friend for his generosity, but he evidently did not understand my feelings.

'To bear is to conquer our fate.'—Strange as it may seem, I resolved to accept the invitation of Bob, to be present at his wedding—to reproach the faithless fair one for her inconstancy, even before the altar—and after having shewn my generosity and magnanimity by giving her up when I couldn't help it, I would commit suicide at my leisure.

The clock struck nine and I stood at the appointed place, two squares off—we did not dare to go nearer on account of the noise. Bob had gone for the lady; he soon appeared with her leaning on his arm. She was closely muffled in her cloak and her veil was down. She passed me without recognition, though the street lamp shone full in my face, and I was so near that I touched her dress. I thought she appeared taller than ever she did before, & her step was unusually heavy. 'Dreadfully agitated,' whispered Bob, as she entered the carriage, 'hasn't spoken a word since she left the house.' I closed the door, and mounted the box with the driver, for the double purpose of pointing out the way, and leaving the lovers to an uninterrupted *tele a-tete*. We dashed over the pavement at a killing pace; the hoofs of our noble horses struck fire at every bound. I pulled out a box of loco-focos lighted a cigar. There is nothing in this world for a broken heart, like tobacco; I grew easier at every puff, and my heart lightened with every whiff of smoke that rose gracefully over my head. In a couple of hours we arrived at our place of destination. 'Still agitated,' whispered Bob, as he descended the steps, 'she has not said a word while we have been in the coach.'

We were too early by near an hour, and after some consultation, Bob concluded to go for the clergyman, and leave the bride elect in my charge, having first conducted her into the house. I walked beneath her window, tossed by a thousand emotions. At one time I resolved to conduct myself with stoic indifference, and see her given to another; then I half determined to rush into the room where she was and claim her as my own. I heard her bell ring, and in a few minutes I saw a servant enter her room with something on a waiter. I continued walking before her window, until I could restrain myself no longer—she might have fainted I thought—I entered the house, and put a trembling hand upon the latch of her door; it yielded to the pressure, and I stood in the presence of the 'lost love of mine.' Good Heavens! as I live there sat a lady with her feet on the table, a cigar in her mouth, and a glass of smoking hot whiskey punch beside her.

'What in the name of wonder does this mean?'

'Ah! Frank, I thought you had committed suicide,' answered the familiar voice of my friend, George F., escaping through a wilderness of bonnets, caps and tabs.

'George, explain yourself!'

'I think my situation explains itself; you see that your friend Bob has eloped with me—we shall in all probability be married in an hour.'

'I wish him joy with his bride, with all my heart, but I do not understand, will the fair lady condescend to give me an explanation?'

'Why, the truth is, Frank, some one persuaded Bob—who you know is the greatest fool alive—that Marianna was very much taken up with his pretty face. In consequence he wrote her a note—I saw it; I frequently peep into Mari's letters—(don't look so grave, Frank; I never read yours—too abominably long—too dull and silly)—I answered it in her name, & with the prettiest crow-quill you ever saw. That brought a reply from the gallant Bob. In a few days we had an elopement regularly contrived. The poor fellow never suspected anything, for although Mari refused to see him when ever he called, and scarcely nodded to him in the street, I explained in all my letters, and he was perfectly satisfied. The rest you know, and here I am; and now, Frank, taking the cigar out, and finishing his glass of punch at a draught, 'don't you think I make an excellent lady? Rather too tall for Mari's dress, to be sure, but short frocks are the fashion.'

I did not wait for the ardent lover to return, but hastened homewards. 'If you conclude to commit suicide,' said George as I turned away, 'leave me your watch.'

PRICE OF PROVISIONS.—The Philadelphians have struck for lower prices. They have resolved to eschew butter unless they can buy it for 20 cents the pound or less; and they called upon

every 'Distiller' to abstain from consuming any merchantable grain in any distillery for the ensuing three months.

On Monday evening Nov. 14th, a very numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia city and county was held at the State House in said city, Mr. William Thompson in the chair, and sundry persons vice Presidents and Secretaries. Being thus assembled it was thus

Resolved, In the opinion of the citizens of Philadelphia city and county, it is necessary and expedient that the entire cause of the present scarcity of flour in our market, and exorbitant price demanded for that and most all other of the necessities of life, ought to be investigated, and if practicable, a remedy provided for the evil.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty be appointed, whose duty it shall be to report to an adjourned meeting to ascertain the cause or causes of the present exorbitant prices of all the necessities of life, and recommend to the citizens generally the most effectual mode of reducing the prices.

Resolved, That this meeting disapprove of the present high price of butter in our market, because we believe its great abundance does not warrant the extortionate prices asked; and we unanimously determine that we will not purchase fresh butter at a higher price than 20 cents a pound, and tub butter at 16 cents a pound for the ensuing three months, so we respectfully recommend that the citizens generally will unite in establishing the just and fair standard, and abstain from using it if more is demanded.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again at the same place, on Monday the 21st inst., to receive the report of the committee.

**TERMS.**

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion.

Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

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Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.  
Elihu Crossett, St. Armand.  
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Capt. Jacob Ruter, Nelsonville, Dunham.  
Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville.  
Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome.  
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Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.  
Whipple Wells, Farnham.  
Henry Boright, Sutton.  
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Persons, wishing to become Subscribers to the Missisquoi Standard, will please leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the Office in Freleighsburg, all payments must be made.

**REV. H. N. DOWNS'**  
*Vegetable Balsamic*  
**ELIXIR;**  
FOR  
Coughs, Colds, Consumptions,  
Croup, Catarrh, Asthma, Whooping  
Cough, and all diseases of the  
Chest and Lungs.

PRICE 75 CENTS.

Sold wholesale by the Proprietor, at Georgia, Vt. and by J. CURTIS, Druggist, St. Albans, Vt. wholesale Agent, and Joint Proprietor,—where all orders at wholesale or retail, will meet with immediate attention.

A few bottles of this invaluable medicine may be had of Munson & Co. Missisquoi Bay, Beardsley and Goodnow, Henryville, Samuel Maynard, Dunham, and Levi Kemp, St. Armand.

**For Sale,**

**AN** Excellent FARM, situated upon the main road, in the flourishing Township of Farnham, adjoining the residence of Samuel Wood, Esquire, M. P. P. The farm is advantageously situated, and contains 200 acres of land—one half under good improvement, upon which there is a dwelling house, and two new barns have been recently erected with a small shed attached to one of them. Title indisputable—terms liberal. For further particulars enquire of Dr. Chamberlin, of the village of Freleighsburg, or the undersigned proprietor.

**SARAH WINCHESTER.**  
Dunham, 3d Sept., 1836. V2. 22, 12w

**INFORMATION** wanted of William Lane, William Lane, Jun., Honor Lane, Mary Lane, or Anne Lane, who emigrated from Tragony, in the parish of Cuba, Cornwall, to this country, about three years ago, in the barque Janus, from Falmouth to Quebec. The subscriber will feel much obliged to any individual who will be kind enough to send information to the Herald Office, Montreal, respecting any or all of the above individuals.

**RICHARD PARSONS.**  
Editors of Newspapers in the Upper Province and Townships, are requested to insert this.  
Montreal, 1836.

## Take Notice.

THIS is to forbid any person or persons from purchasing any notes against me in favor of Henry D. Chapman to the amount of thirty or forty dollars dated 7th Nov. 1836 for which I have received no value.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.  
Churchville 3th Nov 1836.



## Cash for Wool!

### NOTICE

I hereby given that two shillings currency per pound will be paid at the Factory of the British American Land Company at Sherbrooke for clean native Wool, average quality, the produce of the Eastern Townships.

Sherbrooke, May 10, 1736. V2—7

## FRANKLIN STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY

SMITH, HARRINGTON & EATON, respectfully inform the printers of the Upper & Lower Provinces, and the public generally, that having established a

### STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY,

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Leads furnished at the Franklin Foundry, on the most reasonable terms.

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### CUTS

on hand and for sale at the F. S. F.

BLANKS of all kinds Stereotyped at short notice. Old Type taken in pay for work, at 9 cents per pound.

College Street, Burlington Vt.  
January 12 1836.

## Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity that he still continues the

## Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths, and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with; and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

DANIEL FORD.  
Philipsburg, June 21, 1836. V2.11—ly.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

All kinds of Job Printing, executed at this office on the shortest notice. A good supply of School certificates, blank deeds, &c. on hand, and at as low a rate as can be purchased at any other place.

Freleighsburg, February, 1836.

### TO THE AFFLICTED

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILL CATHARTIC,

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SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY

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This medicine has stood the test of 20 years' experience in extensive private practice, and has stood without a rival since its introduction to the public for positively curing this troublesome complaint. Price, 5 shillings.

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an easy and safe family medicine for all bilious complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fever and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole boxes 2s and 6d, halfboxes 1s and 3d.

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for dressing and curing immediately all kinds of fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong adhesive qualities supercedes all other kinds of dressings; and if the directions are strictly adhered to, will in no instance require a renewal. It is also advantageously used in cleansing and healing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, 1s and 3d.

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## PRIZE MEDALS.

THE Natural History Society of Montreal offer three Prize Medals for the three best Essays that may be presented on the following subjects:—

1. On the connection between the language and the character of a people.
2. On the physical history of rivers in general and of the St. Lawrence in particular.
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5. The changes that have taken place in the habits of exotic plants cultivated in the northern parts of America, particularly as regards the changes induced on their agricultural and horticultural properties.

The conditions are:—

1st. The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1836.

2d. The Essay may be in French or English.

3d. The names and residences of the Authors must be concealed: to ensure which, each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note supercribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the Author. This note shall only be opened in the case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize, otherwise it shall be destroyed.

4th. The successful Essays shall remain the property of the Society.

5th. The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays are to be addressed to J. S. M<sup>r</sup>. Cord, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

ANDREW H. ARMOUR,

Recording Secretary,

July 30 1836

## 26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

## PHILADELPHIA MIRROR

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known to be the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.—The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books with the best of literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryat, and sixty-five of Mr. Brooks valuable letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature Science and Arts; Internal improvement; Agriculture; in short ever variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of 2 dollars. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the Lakes. The paper has been so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvaniaian says:—'The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union.' 'It is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States.' The New York Star says we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the Editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes.

The Albany Mercury of March 30th, 1836 says, 'the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week! Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable reading matter than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union.—Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clarke of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its columns, in the course of the year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press, which cannot fail to give to a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the Quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value.'

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Under the title of the Philadelphia Mirror, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of one hundred dollars, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the 500 dollars premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgewick, author of Hope Leslie, The Lincolns, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER is entirely neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

## MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c. exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canal, rail roads &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads distances, &c. forming a handsome Atlas for general use and information, on a large ly executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

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